present me immediately to Sir *Joseph Banks*, in his Cabinet of Natural History.

This Gentleman was not only pleased to receive me with the greatest kindness, in the present instance, but continued, during the whole time of my abode in London, to show me all possible favour and, what was the chief object of my wishes, granted me free and uncontrolled access to his incomparable Collections, made (that appertaining to the vegetable kingdom in particular) from every part of the globe. . . .

. . . . Among the favours, with which Sir JOSEPH BANKS overwhelmed me, I consider this a singular proof of his friendship that I was permitted, previous to my departure, to view the Collection of Plants made from the islands in the Pacific Ocean, which were not as yet placed among the other plants, and are not shown indiscriminately to every stranger.

Professor Forster, senior, whom I waited upon one day, received me with much friendship."

At last the day had come that THUNBERG should return to his native country.

He left England at the end of January, 1779, and landed at Ystad in Sweden on the 14th of March.

Very soon after his arrival at Stockholm, King Gustav III greatly honoured him by receiving him in special audience, in order to deliver to him a report of his journeys.

(*To be continued.*)

NOTES ON SOME OF THE SPECIES OF DROSERA OCCURRING IN THE CAPE PENINSULA, INCLUDING THE NEW SPECIES D. GLABRIPES (HARV.) SALTER AND D. CURVISCAPA SALTER.

By Paymaster-Captain T. M. Salter, R.N. (Ret.).

I. Drosera ramentacea (Burch.) ex D.C. and its variety glabripes Harv., which is here raised to the status of a species.

Drosera glabripes Salter.

I have recently had an opportunity of examining a number of living plants of both the typical form of *Drosera ramentacea* (Burch.) ex D.C. and its so-called variety *glabripes* Harv., which is figured and described in Harvey's Thesaurus, tab. 26. These two plants differ in so many important characters that I have no hesitation in raising the latter to the status of a species under the name *D. glabripes* (Harv.) Salter. The name *glabripes* has long been associated with this plant, but is by no means apt, for the petioles have long soft adpressed hairs on the channelled under side.

Both species flower in December and January and are similar in habit; the elongate stems, which are usually 10—20 cm. long, being densely clothed with old withered deflexed leaves (a character found to a less degree in *D. hilaris* Cham. and Schl.) and the flowers are very much alike, consequently there is a superficial resemblance between them. The leaves and stipules are, however, entirely different.

In *D. glabripes* the leaves are spoon-shaped in outline, the petioles strongly revolute on the margin and only pilose on the lower surface within the channel, and the stipules, which are almost colourless in the living plant, are divided to near the base into 5—7 slender bristles. In *D. ramentacea* the leaves are longer and oar-shaped, the flattened petiole being pilose both above and below, while the stipules are very distinctly tripartite from the middle upwards and chestnut brown in the living state. (Fig. 1.)

These two species are not marsh plants, though they require a considerable amount of moisture. In the Cape Peninsula they grow in rather sheltered situations, usually at the base of rock outcrops and low krantzes on slopes facing south, at an altitude of 1,500 ft. or more, *i.e.* in areas which are frequently enveloped in cloud. The long stems are almost invariably hidden in surrounding vegetation with only the living leaves at the top of the stem visible.

D. ramentacea is rare. A few years ago I found a small colony, confined to a very limited area on Skoorsteen Kop above Hout Bay and one plant was recently found on Swartkop. It had not been observed in the Cape Peninsula since it was found by Ecklon on Table Mountain. *D. glabripes* is comparatively common and is plentiful on Swartkop and on the south face of Noord Hoek Mountain, and in these areas the plants are rather smaller in all parts than the type (Harvey) " from a grassy bank on the east side of Table Mountain." Both species occur inland.

I have never observed dead insects adhering to the leaves of either species.

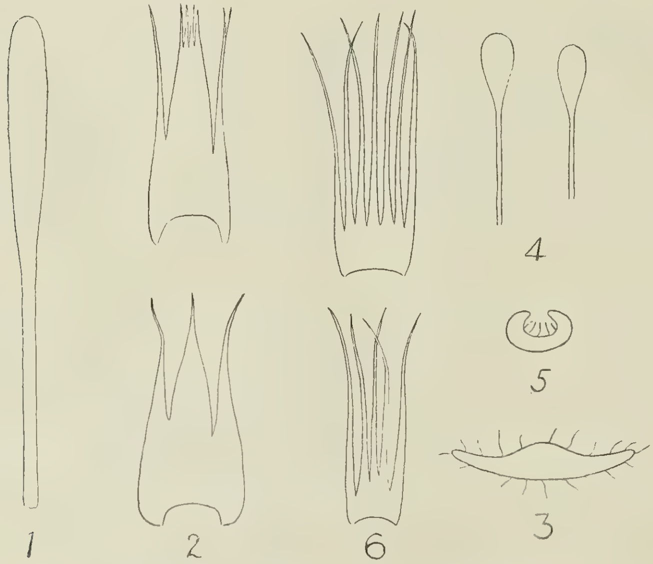

FIG. 1. *Drosera ramentacea* (Burch.) ex D.C. 1. Outline of leaf, natural size. 2. Stipules × 4. 3. Cross section of petiole × 10. *Drosera glabripes* (Harv.) Salter. 4. Outline of leaves, natural size. 5. Cross section of petiole × 10. 6. Stipules × 4. (*Del.* T. M. Salter.)

II. DROSERA CURVISCAPA SALTER, SP. NOV., WHICH HAS HITHERTO BEEN CONFUSED WITH D. CUNEIFOLIA L.F.

Drosera curviscapa Salter. Sp. Nov. § Rossolis.

Planta palludosa viscosa, caule non exserto. *Folia* basalia, sessilia, pense rosulata, cuneiformia, plerumque basin versus attenuata, antice

subtruncata, 1·5—2·5 cm. longa, viridia vel saepius rubicunda, infra adpresso-pubescentia : tentacula rubra, ea marginis anterioris complanata, e basi attenuata, fere 5 mm. longa, glandibus elongatis, cetera breviora, filiformia, glandibus obovoideis, interiora brevissima. *Stipulae* membranaceae pellucidae, trifidae, 5—7 mm. longae, segmento medio

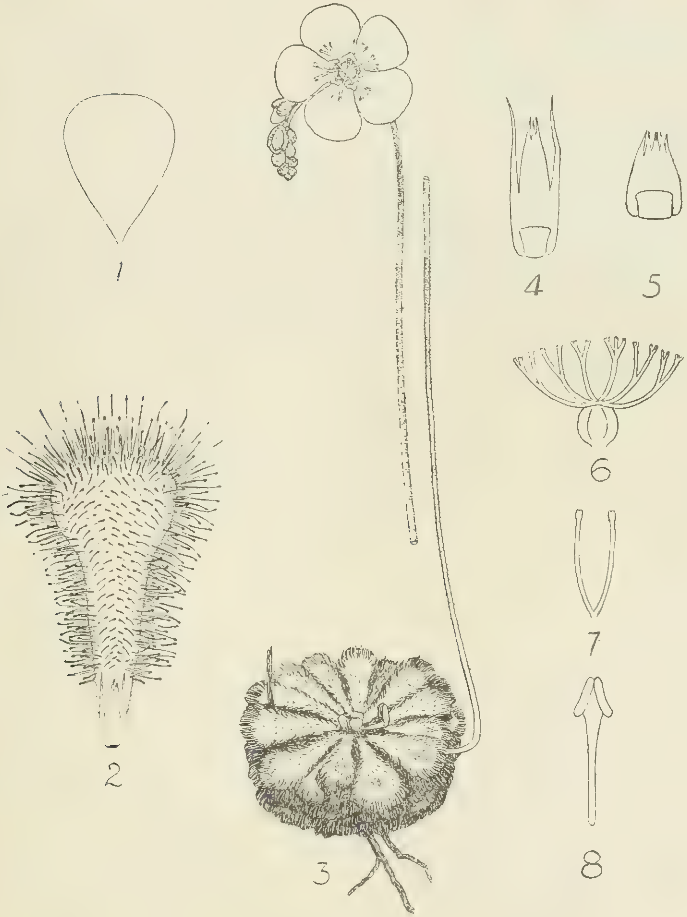

FIG. 2. *Drosera curviscapa* Salter. 1. Petal × 2. 2. Leaf × 2. 3. Plant, natural size 4. Stipule × 4. 5. Stipule of *D. cuneifolia* L.f. × 4. 6. Gynaecium × 5. 7. Style of *D. cuneifolia* × 5. 8. Stamen × 5. (*Salter* 8277). *Del.* T. M. Salter.